THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871. NO. 278.

FOREIGN.

Important Point Gained by the Versailles Troops.

Fort Issy Captured and Fort Vanvres Disabled.

The Besiegers Preparing for a General Assault.

Secretary Seward Seriously Ill in India.

FRANCE.

CAPTURE OF ISSY.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—Fort Issy has been captured, and is now in the possession of the Versailles troops. Colonel Wenet was among the entire forces.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

There has issued a circular in which he states over the capture of Issy. He says: Fifty-three hours of incessant fire and incessant fighting have been necessary to get possession of this fort. The city is in the power of our troops. On Monday we will be able to better avail the heights of Vanves. The taste of the infamous faction is changing to a

ANOTHER GRAND MOVEMENT.

PARIS, May 9.—Another grand movement of the troops will commence on Monday morning, with eighty big guns, which will operate in a specific point in a circuit to-morrow.

A VOICE FOR PEACE.

A special dated Paris, Monday night, says: On the Corsican Chamber of the Women's Union demanded and a hearing.

THE MEMBERS ASSEMBLE.

The union of the Convent of the Sacrifice have been sent.

THE CRISIS.

The Versailles prisons are vigilant on the members' come. One hundred and fifty National were arrested by their own people.

CLOSED.

Central Council declares an organization.

A POSITIVE DENIAL.

A positive denial of Patrick Mayor was received by two chiefs this morning. It was an official sigh. Several were killed, and hands. The great destruction.

The dispute between the Council Committee and the Commune is hourly.

The Commune has seized telegraph lines on the Northern railways.

THE NEW YORK.

The Corsican General, Von der Tann, demands the complete evacuation of Corsica.

THE JEWISH.

At a Meeting of the Corsicans yesterday it was determined that the Corsican Council should, upon petition of citizens, or one-fourth of the members, upon petition of citizens, or one-fourth of the members, call a meeting of the Corsican.

BERLIN, May 9.—It is officially reported that Marshal Bazaine is going to Cologne, to be present at the Fêtes of January, to-day with Prince.

LONDON, May 9.—The Times' special from Paris says: The Republican Government is master of the situation. The Versailles troops have been obliged to evacuate the place.

THE LOYAL PARISIANS.

The government rests on the Parisian population. The Versailles army continues to hide the appearance of fear in the capital.

THE PEACE OF PARIS.

The Versailles army continues to hide the appearance of fear in the capital.

THE PEACE OF PARIS.

The Versailles army continues to hide the appearance of fear in the capital.

A SERIOUS SOCIETY MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Thirty-two persons of Paris have been arrested.

THE FALL OF ISSY.

The union of the Convent of the Sacrifice have been sent.

THE CRISIS.

The Versailles army continues to hide the appearance of fear in the capital.

MILITARY REVIEW.

There was a review of troops, to-night, in the Champs de la Concorde previous to their departure for the seat of battle. A general salute is expected to-night.

A CONFLAGRATION.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SHERMAN IN PANAMA AND PERU.

ASPINWALL, May 6.—The indemnity question between Panama and Peru is settled. The Peruvian Government agrees to pay the indemnity in the form of bonds. The Peruvian troops have been withdrawn from Panama.

The railroad depot has been delivered over to the commander of the National troops for safe keeping.

Peruvian Commissioners have arrived in Panama with the Peruvian Minister, and have left for Lima with the General Sherman and prisoners on board.

It is reported that Commissioners will be appointed by the Panama Railroad Company to-day to examine the claims of the Peruvian Government for damages done to the road. The Peruvians will receive the balance of the indemnity on the 15th inst. The Peruvian officers will not be permitted to come on the road. On the 15th inst. the Peruvian troops will leave the Isthmus of Panama. On the 16th inst. the Peruvian Minister will leave for Lima.

All the civic councils have addressed the President, urging him to have the national troops remain on the Isthmus of Panama for the protection of foreigners.

The steamers engaged Lima, the capital of Peru, on the 6th.

THE VISITED AT FURIOUS JUNE AND TALPARAISO.

ADVENTURE. Peruvian Minister Aspinwall says that the Peruvian Government will receive him with the greatest consideration. Both Chili and Peru are at peace with the United States.

RUSSIA.

A ROYAL BIRTH.

St. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The Grand Duchess Marie Feodorowna, wife of the Cesarevich of Russia, gave birth to a son to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 9.—In the House of Lords, this evening, a bill was introduced providing for the [illegible] of the Irish Church.

THE ALABAMA BUSINESS.

Lord Russell [illegible] Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Alabama claims would be settled by the Joint High Commission of Washington, and that the Queen's Government would be represented by Mr. Mott, Member for Bradford, moved for the commitment of the Church of England, and opposed the motion. In a speech of marked ability and eloquence.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyle and Lord Kimberley opposed the motion, and it was withdrawn.

The Queen has appointed Lord Lyttelton Master of the Household, vice Lord Sydney, resigned.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army, vice Lord Strathnairn, deceased

The Chicago Tribune.

Daily Edition, Single Copy, one year $15.00
Daily Edition, Single Copy, six months 7.50
Daily Edition, Single Copy, three months 3.75
Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

Terms of Advertising.

Business Notices, Leaded Agate, per line $1.00
Reading Notices, Nonpareil, per line 1.00
Lecture Notices at same rates.

Subscribers who desire their address changed, in order to give correct information, must state in what paper they have been receiving it, and at what office.

Remittances may be made by Draft, Express, Post-Office Order, or in Registered Letter, at our risk.

Address all letters and telegrams to

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Joint High Commission has closed its labors, and the treaty will be laid before the Senate at the special session which commences to-day. The settlement is not a one as might have been expected where such gross wrongs were done to person and property on both sides of the line, and where both parties were equally to blame for the difficulty with each other. There was a number of questions that vexed the two governments, requiring adjustment. 1. The claims for damages committed by American cruisers on the Confederate vessels sailing from British ports. 2. The claims of British subjects for cotton and other property seized by the United States. 3. The claims of British fisheries by American vessels in the vicinity of the fishing. 4. The navigation of the several lakes, canals, and rivers, and swing-bridges. 5. The San Juan boundary question.

The treaty imposes of all these questions in a way that will be generally acceptable to those most particularly interested.

A tribunal of Joint arbitration is provided for, to consist of five members, one to be designated by the United States, the other by Great Britain, and the other three by some other sovereign power. Certain fundamental principles, will rules and regulations governing the rights and duties of neutrals are established by which, while upon the industry of Great Britain is to be guaranteed. The responsibility for actual damages in the case of the Alabama is avoided, and the sentiment of the country is to be ascertained and declared by an open parade, and in case of difference of opinion, he is referred to the arbitrators. All other claims by citizens of both countries, arising before April, 1865, are to be submitted by the Joint High Commission to a joint commission, consisting of three members, one to be appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other by some other sovereign power. Each party pays its own agent. The decision of this commission is final, and the amount awarded is to be paid in twelve months. The fisheries question is settled by granting to British subjects on the eastern seacoast of the United States north of the 39th parallel of latitude; this right is neither one to extend to shellfish, or to any mere, or shad fisheries, or fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers. Fish oil and all fish caught in the sea, and not in preserved, or in oil, are to be admitted into the United States and in the British Provinces free of duty. The treaty does not determine the relative value of these concessions; but that the advantage is largely with the United States is generally admitted, and, to avoid controversy, a mixed commission is to take the necessary evidence and determine whether any sum of money ought to be paid in addition, and if so, how much, and in case of disagreement an umpire is to be designated by the King of Sweden. Yukon (in Alaska), Porcupine, and Stikine is to be free to the citizens of both countries; the Welland and St. Lawrence, the St. Clair and other canals, and Lakes Michigan, &c., be also free to vessels of both countries, upon paying the usual tolls.

The provisions of the treaty are to be approved by the Senate and the British Parliament, and all parts requiring payment of money by the Congress of the United States. Matters relating to intercourse with British America and the fisheries are to be approved by the respective Dominion and Provincial Parliaments. The difficulty in relation to the San Juan is a very simple one. The treaty of 1846 provided that the northern boundary should follow by the middle channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Island. This was intended to be final, but, upon examination, it is found that there are several channels falling under that description, one, passing to the west of Bellevue, and the other to the east. The first is the main channel, and carries the most water, and enters Haro Strait, which gives the island of San Juan to Great Britain, and the United States claim that the true boundary is the De Haro Channel, which makes the island to us American. The facts proper to be laid before the Emperor of Germany, by whom the question is to be determined.

The treaty as a whole, ought to be ratified. The Alabama claims are specifically recognized, and to be paid upon proof of their amount. Great Britain recognizes, in the treaty now, the law governing neutrals, which a short time ago it denied. How far the other open fall within that rule it is for the arbitrators to say. If British subjects, or citizens, not residents of the rebel States, have been deprived of their property by the acts of our government during the war, the principle which we have enforced against Mexico, Nicaragua, and other States, requires us to make similar compensation. In demanding justice for ourselves, payment of claims, we omit to refuse to act with equal honesty toward those to whom we are ourselves responsible. In the matter of the fisheries, very little is conceded by Great Britain, and something to us; but, on the whole, the treaty is one of harmony, and will be received with general satisfaction. It is to be hoped that doubtful points will be fixed, and, in case of disagreement, to be determined by the arbitrators.

The treaty is ill-timed to meet with some opposition in Englend, and perhaps some in the colonies; but the peace and harmony of civilized nations are too important to permit such a citable and comprehensive adjustment of national questions to be defeated.

THE FOUR WOMEN OF NEW YORK.

They are chosen to represent the working women and girls in the city of New York, one in thirty of the whole population. Are they supporting themselves by daily toil at various trades? Are they engaged in any one trade, in the majority of at least one trade, in the majority of cases? One of those questions is in which the answer to the question. Where do they all come from? How many of them?

Two come from across the sea, or rather from the other side of the British Channel, where the type of female labor is different from that which we have here. One is a Scotch girl, who has been in this country but a few years, and who has not yet learned to speak English correctly. The other is a Frenchwoman, who has been here a little longer, and who has learned to speak English with a French accent. Both are married, and have children. Both are poor, and have to work for their living. Both are intelligent, and have a fair knowledge of the world. Both are cheerful, and have a sense of humor. Both are good-looking, and have a pleasant address. Both are neat in their dress, and have a taste for the becoming. Both are industrious, and have a love of work. Both are skilful, and have a pride in their skill. Both are ambitious, and have a desire to improve their condition. Both are honest, and have a horror of dishonesty. Both are virtuous, and have a reverence for purity. Both are religious, and have a faith in God. Both are hopeful, and have a belief in the future. Both are happy, and have a contentment with the present. Both are good wives, and have the love of their husbands. Both are good mothers, and have the love of their children. Both are good friends, and have the love of their neighbors. Both are good citizens, and have the love of their country. Both are good women, and have the love of all who know them.

Of the other two, one is a German girl, who has been in this country but a few months, and who has not yet learned to speak English at all. She is married, and has children. She is poor, and has to work for her living. She is intelligent, and has a fair knowledge of the world. She is cheerful, and has a sense of humor. She is good-looking, and has a pleasant address. She is neat in her dress, and has a taste for the becoming. She is industrious, and has a love of work. She is skilful, and has a pride in her skill. She is ambitious, and has a desire to improve her condition. She is honest, and has a horror of dishonesty. She is virtuous, and has a reverence for purity. She is religious, and has a faith in God. She is hopeful, and has a belief in the future. She is happy, and has a contentment with the present. She is a good wife, and has the love of her husband. She is a good mother, and has the love of her children. She is a good friend, and has the love of her neighbors. She is a good citizen, and has the love of her country. She is a good woman, and has the love of all who know her.

Of the other one, who is an American girl, who has been in this country all her life, and who has learned to speak English perfectly. She is married, and has children. She is poor, and has to work for her living. She is intelligent, and has a fair knowledge of the world. She is cheerful, and has a sense of humor. She is good-looking, and has a pleasant address. She is neat in her dress, and has a taste for the becoming. She is industrious, and has a love of work. She is skilful, and has a pride in her skill. She is ambitious, and has a desire to improve her condition. She is honest, and has a horror of dishonesty. She is virtuous, and has a reverence for purity. She is religious, and has a faith in God. She is hopeful, and has a belief in the future. She is happy, and has a contentment with the present. She is a good wife, and has the love of her husband. She is a good mother, and has the love of her children. She is a good friend, and has the love of her neighbors. She is a good citizen, and has the love of her country. She is a good woman, and has the love of all who know her.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN.

What He Said at the New Orleans Banquet to General Sherman, and What Sherman Said to Him.

From the New Orleans Republican of May 4.

The distinguished General (retired) and many other prominent citizens, who had been invited to the banquet given by the Governor of Louisiana, Chief Justice, Chief Justice, Chief Justice

CHRISTIANITY.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

Yearly Reports of the President and Committees.

Address by Prominent Clergymen—Music and Prayer.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at the Association Hall, and was attended by a large audience, which filled not only the floor but the gallery behind it also.

The meeting was opened with a voluntary on the organ by Mr. Cranson, and an hour before the appointed time for the commencement of the exercises the audience began to assemble, and by the time the meeting was called to order every seat in the hall was occupied, and the aisles were filled with standing people. The platform was occupied by the officers of the Association, and by a large number of clergymen and prominent laymen of the city, among whom were Rev. Dr. Patton, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Dr. Lindsley, Rev. Dr. Ryder, Rev. Dr. Fowler, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Bonfield, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Hawley, Rev. Dr. Bradley, Rev. Dr. Hollister, Rev. Dr. Ewing, Rev. Dr. Kent, Rev. Dr. Barrows, Rev. Dr. Haven, Rev. Dr. Ryan, Rev. Dr. Hall

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Another Blue Day for the "Blue Stockings."

The Clevelanders "Rasied Up" by the Amateur Atnas.

One of the Remarkable Games of the Period--Score, 4 to 2.

Base Ball.

THE ATNA-FOREST CITY GAME.

The people who read City Tribune on yesterday and were duly warned that the Atna-Forest City game would be a good one, and did not attend, are well punished for their negligence in staying away. They have missed the sight of one of the finest games ever played in this country. The Atnas are now entered as a dashing amateur team, standing in the West about as the Brooklyn Stars do in the East; but it was not supposed, even by their warmest admirers, that they would prove of so more on yesterday than hold the Cleveland nine to a close and splendid game of the same difficulty, and those who left the field on the occasion of the 5th Chicago "innings" of opinion that they saw a good game to back.

The Atnas are to all on the ground forty half an hour before the time set for the game, and repaired to practice by tossing, throwing, base, on the weather mostly being cool and favorable for the exercise. Many ladies were present, and the interest manifested by them in the success of the Atnas, a club of Chicago, and it is much to that gentleman's credit that he was the superior and equalizer of both clubs. The Rose Hill and Ridgwood lines proved to supply the Atnas with a good battery for the purpose of partially neutralizing the batting ability of their opponents.

The Clevelanders, having lost the toss, went to the bat promptly at 2, and were captured by the 1 run, neither of them succeeding in their first attempt to reach the home base. Hallinan then took the ball and Hall the bat, and the former sent a beauty to left field, but Hall was caught out by Hallinan, who had to run for it. Hallinan then took the ball and Hall the bat, and the former sent a beauty to left field, but Hall was caught out by Hallinan, who had to run for it. Hallinan then took the ball and Hall the bat, and the former sent a beauty to left field, but Hall was caught out by Hallinan, who had to run for it.

The Atnas went to the bat, and Hallinan was caught out by Hall